Prince George's county, May 24, 1775. hereby given to all persons indebted to riber, either by band, note, or epen mediately come and fettle their respect am determined to give no longer innope this requisition will be adverted to, ill take compulsory methods to enforce out any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVLAL

ve fellow in jail, or brings him home to

JOHN ASKTON.

titled to the above reward, from 6 w

he highest bidder, at Mr. Niaisa Bealls n the 20th day of August next, if fair, zt fair day,

hundred acres of land, lying on great reek, (near the mouth) in Frederick land; whereon is three plantation, y of valuable meadew land, and swe d mill feats, the perchafer or purchaimmediate possession, on giving hond fecurity, payable the 20th day of No. to carry interest from the date of the unctually discharged at or on the afere. of November. The land will be laid out to the purghafer. Any person inclina. land before the day of fale, may ap-Beall, fon of Ninian. CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775. s indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. homas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, make immediate payment, or otherheir sarissaction, no longer indulgence as this is a reasonable request, and long we already been given, hope it will be ied with, should it be neglected, such taken to produce payment as will be ole ... Benjamin Harwood, jun. will conis usual, at the brick building on the ck, for the purpose of receiving payerwise settling, where it is not im. enient to pay.

FOR SALE,

ed and thirteen acres of land, lying on Frederick county; this land confifts ent tracts but are adjoining each other, with great plenty of good timber, and n of Seneca creek runs through great ere is on this land a very good geared it new, with bolting clothes that goes nill can grind eight bushels of wheat in an bour, and is on a never failing There also is on this land two small a new framed tobacco-house covered fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four s about 60 acres of good land cleared fence, more than 20 acres of meadow in Timothy grass and oats which dat all seasons of the year from the land is distant about 22 miles from Patowmack, and about 18 from Frethere is a crop pitched for three hands, haser may have with the land, and posm immediately. For title and terms, tf EDMUND JENNINGS take young flaves for part of the pur-

Calvert county, January 30, 1775, rom the fubscriber the 10th instant, 2 ow named Jeffery, of a yellow comimpediment in his speech, aged about t 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, arn stockings, country shoes shod with hange his dress having other cloaths. ring the faid negro to the subscriber mer so that he can be had again, shall unds reward, and if taken 40 miles enty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

Afters of vessels are hereby warned at o carry the said negro off.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775-by the commissioners or trustees, for r of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts it to square seven inches, and 9 1 feet s of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by the solution of the solu

(XXX YEAR.)

THE

Concluded from our last. .

T is a fundamental principle of the British confuntsion, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police by a British par-liament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumffances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently opprelike, working our wrong, without A plan of accommodation (as it has been abfurdly

called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective affemblies. Were this proposal free from overy other objection, but that which arise from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their break becan they trat with freedom while their towns are facked; when daily instances of injustice, and oppression, disturb the flower operations of reason?

If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to usteless.expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy fituation?—if it holds forth nothing why was it proposed. Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation: but what is submitted to our consideration? we contend for the disposal of our property; we are told that our, demand is unreasonable, that, our affemblies may indeed collect our money, butethat they must at the same time offer; not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but so much as shall be deemed fufficient to fatisfy the defires of a minister and enable him to provide for favourites and dependents... (Acccurrence to your own treasure will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your butthens.) To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding infult to injuries.

We have nevertheless again presented, an humble and dutiful petition to our fovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his majesty to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on fuch terms as can alone render an accommodation lafting, and we flatter, ourfelves, that our pacific endeayours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we comand commercial affociations, on the other. -... Yet conclude not from this that we propose to fur-

render our property into the hands of your ministry, or vest your parliament with a power which may terromate in our destruction, . The great bulwarks of our consitution we have defired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministers (equal foes to British and American freedom) have added to their former oppressions an attempt . to reduce us by the sword to a base and abject, submission..., On the fword therefore we are compelled to rely, for protection. Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and, animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy, conquest. Of this at least we are afflired, that our struggle will be glorious, our success, certain, since even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to

Let us now alk what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconfiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subjecting and retaining it in subjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty.

Soldiers who have theathed their swords in the

Soldiers who have theathed their fwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance against you. When too late you may lament the loss of that freedome which we exhort you, while fill in your power, to preferve. The On the other hand, mould you prove unfaccessful; thould that connection which we most ardeatly with to maintain be dissolved; thould your ministers exhaust your treasures; waste the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceless to your natural enemies?

Since then your liberty, must be the price of your

weak and defenceles to your natural enemies?
Since then your liberty, must be the price of your victories; your ruin of your defeat: what blind fatality can dried you to a parsidit destructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages subsided between diff if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side, for the extension of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have lost their influence on your hearts, still motives are not-wanting influence on your hearts, still motives are not wanting to excite your infligibition at the measures how pursued ryone wealth, your honour, your liberty are at stake.

Notwithstanding the diffress to which we are reduced,

we formetimes forget our own ufflictions, to anticipate and fympathize in yours. We grieve that rath and insontiderate councils should mecipitate the definition of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witness! that we would part with our property, endinger our lives, and facrifice every thing but liberty to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hings over your heads; and ours peer this reaches you, it may probably have burst upon us; loc us then (before the remembrance of turner kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations, which tre ever grateful in our cars. Let us entreat hadven to

Attefted by CHARLES THOMPSON, fecretary.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1795. b. foi, CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

The following addresses have been presented to his Ex-cellency General Washington and the Hon. Major General Lee.

O 1 . . . d . To his Excellency,

GEORGE WASHING TON, ESQ General and commander in chief of the continental army.

May it please your Excellency,

THE congress of the Massachussetts colony, impressed As with every fentiment of gratitude and respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your fafe arrival; and to ecution of the important duties of your elevated station. Whilewe applaud that attention to the public good, manifested in your appointment, we equally admire that difinterested virtue and distinguished patriotism, which lalone could call you from those enjoyments of domestic life, which a sublime and manly taste, joined with a most affluent fortunes can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war in the defence of the rights

of mankind, and the good of your country.: and compassion for the distresses of this colony, exhibited by the great dispatch made, in your journey hither, fully jullity: the universal fatis action we have with pleafure, observed on this occasion; and are promising prelages that the great expectations formed from your perfonal character, and military abilities (sire well founded.

ci We wish you may have found such regularity and dis-cipline already established in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. "I'he hurry with which it was mecessarily collected, and the many disadvantages, ariting from a suspension of government, under which we have raifed and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time. Fi And though in great measure effected; the completion of fo difficult, and it the fame time fo necessary a task, is referred to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly confi-

lency, but supposing you would choose to the informed of the general character of the foldiers who compose this army, beg leave-to represent, that the, greatest part of them have not before feen fervice. And, although naturally brave, and of good understanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things most essential to the preservation of health and even of life. u. The youth in the army are not posfessed of the absolute necessity of cleanliness in their dress, and lodging, continual exercise, and strict temperance, to preferve them from difeases, frequently prevailing in camps, especially among those, who, from their child-

hood, have been used to a laborious life.

We beg leave to a Ture you, that this congress will, at all times, be ready to attend to fuch requisitions as you may have occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cause of America, and your happiness and ease, in the discharge of the duties

bleffings of divine providence may reit on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every necessary assistance may be afforded 1 and that you may be long continued in life and health, a blessing to mankind.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,

OUR kind congratulations on my appointment, and arrival, demand my warment acknowledgements, and will ever be refained in grateful remembrance. In exchanging the enjoyments of domedic life for the duties of my prefent honourable, but ardnows station, I only emiliate the virtue and public spirit of the whole province of Massachussetts Bay, which, with a firmness and patriotism without example in modern history, has sacrificed all the comforts of focial and political life, in support of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My highest ambition is to be the happy instrument of windstating those rights, and to see this devoted province again restored to peace, liberty,

and falety a The Block of time which has slapfed fince my arrival does not permit me to decide apon the flare of the army. The course of human affairs forbids an exthe army. The course of human altairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under such circumstances should at once possessing order regularity, and discipline of sectorals. Whatever described there may be, will I doubt not, soon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the doc lity and obedience of the men. These equalities united with their native bravery and spirit will afford a happy presage of success, and put a final period to those distresses which now overwhelm this

mai period to enote different which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I most surgerly thank you, gentlemen, full your declarations of readiness at all times to assist me in the discharge of the different of my flation; they are so complicated and mounded; thank shall need the assistance of every good man, and to see of his countries. I therefore evert one rules, and the deflenction that threatch's our repails the utimost confidence in your aids. In return

of the Atlantic.

By order of the Gosonsss.

By order of the Gosonsss. constituents as distinguished in private and public happinels as you have been, by ministerial oppression, by private and public distress:

GEO. WASHINGTON. To the consurable CHARLES LEE, Efq. major general of the continental army. SIR; consumi.

HE congress of the Massachusetts colony, possesthe rights of mankind, and regard to the diffresses which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic lystem, adopted by administration, and pursued with relentless and savage fury, do, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to express the great satisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a major-general in the American army. We fincerely congratulate you on your fafe arrival

here, and wish you all possible happiness and success in the execution of important a trust. We admire and respect the character of a man who, disregarding the allurements of prost, and distinction his merit might procure, engages in the cause of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppressed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with those of the commander in chief, under the smiles of Providence, we flatter our selves with the prospect of discipline and order, success and victory.

d victory. Be affured, Sir, that it will give us great pleasure to be able to contribute to your happiness. May the favours and bleffings of Hoaven attend your May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue grant you the meward of the brave and virtuous, the applaus of man-kind, and the approbation of your own conference, and eternal happiness hereaster.

His Hokoun's A fewer.

To the gentlemen of the provincial congress of Mase: chufetts.

NOTHING can be fo flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the highest reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired, the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity .-- I can promife you nothing from my abilities and Almighty grant us: fuccefs equal to the righteousness of the cause: I thank you; gentlemen, for an addre s which does me fomuch honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

July 13. Laft Sabbath a trumpeter came from the enemy's army with a letter from general Burgoyne to general I ee, and was conducted, blindfolded, by our guards, to the head quarters in this towns, After delivering the letter he was permitted to return. The contents of this letter has occasioned much speculation, and garie outly reported p but we hear the fubftance of it, is nothing more than this . That heneral Burgoyne lamente his being obliged to act in oppolition to a gentleman, for whom he formerly entertained a great veneration; but that his conduct proceeds if m principle, and could be not general Lee is actuated by the lame motive; that he wishes affairs might be accommodated. and defires to have ; conference with general Lee .--We are informed general Lee, has returned an answer, in which he declines complying with general Burgoyne's defire of holding the proposed conference.

P. O R. T S M O U T H. July is:
We have the most certain intelligence that the Indians of the Caghnawaga tribe have taken their children from darmouth college, from which there is greet rea-fon to fear fome attack upon our back fertite rate will

thortly be commenced.

NEW-YORE 7ab 17.

The following fix regiments are ordered to hold themfelves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ire. land for Boston. The syth, commanded by General.
Monckton; the 17th by Col. Mastey; the 18th by Lord.
Townshend; 42d, or royal Highlanders, by Lord Julin.
Murray; 46th, by Col. Vanghan; and the 55th by Lord.
Cavan.

PHILADELPHIA

ExtraB of a letter from the flame at Cambridge, dated July 9, 120 at two o'clock we were called up, and were informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury; we heard diffinctly a firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury-Neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter; but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Island and Mallachuserts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the Neck, within 300 yards of the enemy's principal works; ther detailed a men about 10 octock, in the evening, with orders to cook of a manual to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it, the remaining of the volunteers recreted themselves in the marks on each of the volunteers recreted themselves in the marks on each of the Neck about 200 yards from the house two lide the Neck about 200 Fards from the houles two pieces of brain artillery were drawn loftly on the manh